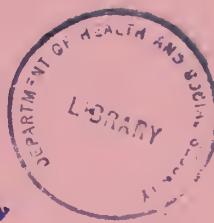


# Crawley Urban District Council



ACTION BY  
M.L.D.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

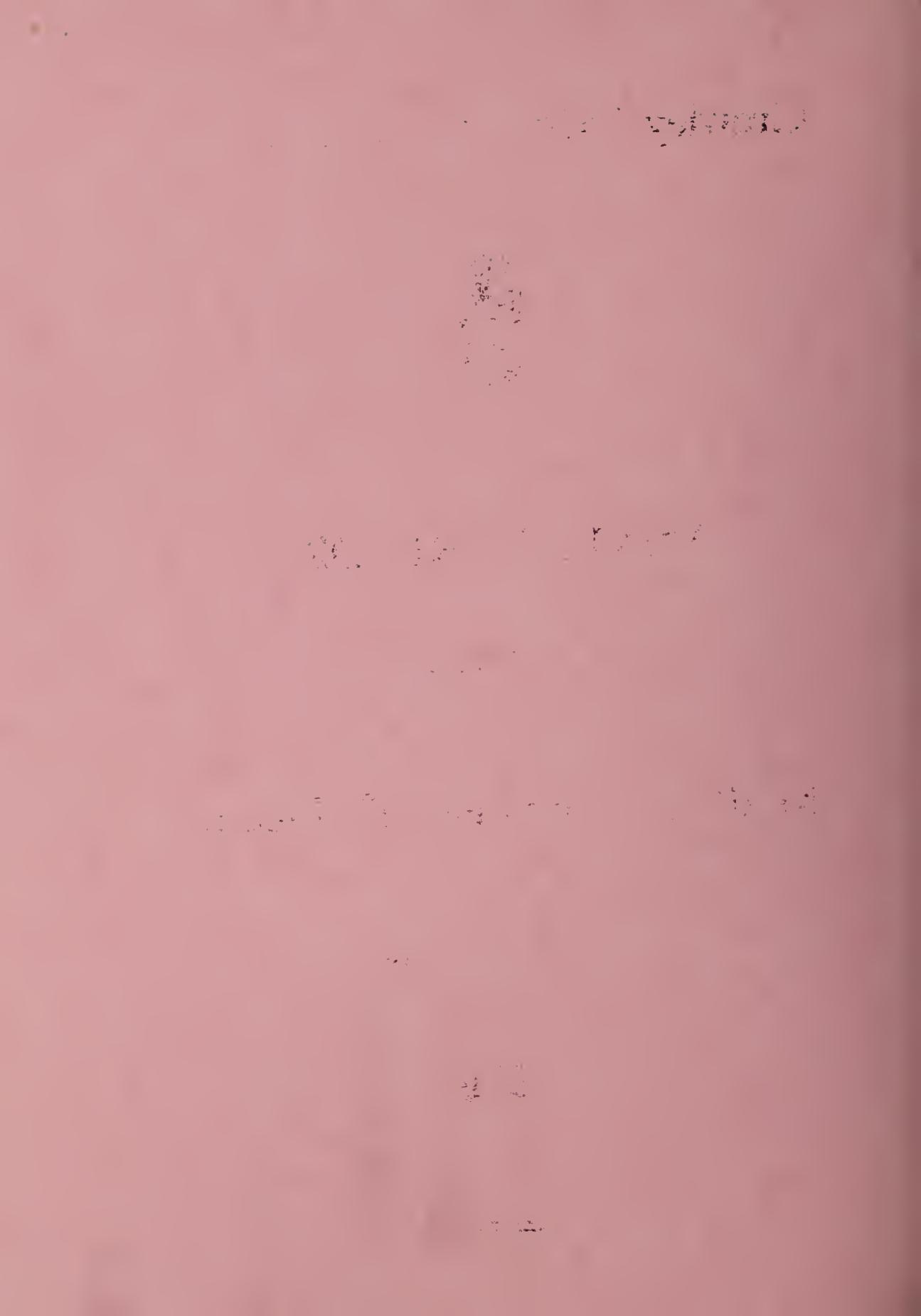
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

**1970**

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FIFTEENTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

of

WEST SUSSEX

1970

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K.N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.  
Medical Officer of Health  
T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
Chief Public Health Inspector

Health Department  
Town Hall,  
The Boulevard,  
CRAWLEY.

(Telephone: Crawley 28744)

Members of the Housing and Health  
Committee 1970/71

Mr. I.J. Young (Chairman)  
Mr. A. Quine (Vice-Chairman)  
Mrs. B.M.E. Anderson  
Mrs. E.V. Fowler  
Mr. W.P. Hill  
Mr. A.J. Locke  
Mr. A.J. Mackenzie  
Mr. A.E. Pegler  
Mr. M.J. Pudney  
Mr. J.G. Smith  
Mr. G.A. Stone

.....

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

July, 1971.

Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
The Boulevard,  
CRAWLEY.

To the: Chairman and Members of the  
Crawley Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Health Department for 1970, in which an account is given of the work carried out during the year. This is the fifteenth such Report to be circulated since the Urban District was formed in April, 1956, and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Circular No. 1/1971 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Vital Statistics

Extracts from the Vital Statistics will be found on page 6. The Registrar-General's estimate of population for mid-1970 rose by 2,720 to 67,240. We still pass details of the weekly births and deaths to the Manager of the Commission for the New Towns, Crawley Executive, and he tells me that their estimate of population at the end of the year was 67,800. The total births during 1970 were 1,045, a rise of 40 from the previous year, and so the Crude Birth Rate remained virtually unchanged at 15.5. The local adjusted rate was 12.2. Of the total births, 58 were illegitimate, giving a figure of 6%, which is again well below the national average of 8%.

A detailed table of causes of death appears on page 7 and it will be seen that these are again listed in the new form in compliance with the International Classification of Diseases 1965, which calls for a greater breakdown into categories. Although only 46 causes are shown, the classification is now made under 65 headings, those with no deaths allocated being omitted from the table. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 8 deaths, compared with 3 during the previous year, while 8 were attributed to other accidents, 4 being male and 4 female. Two men and one woman were over 75 years, but three of the female deaths were children in the first year of life. Two of these were found at the Coroner's post-mortem examination to have died from asphyxia, due to the inhalation of vomit. The third, aged 4 months, died from asphyxia due to the misguided use of a polythene cover for the cot pillow. The use of this material for such a purpose is, of course, highly dangerous.

Malignant disease caused 93 deaths, compared with 102 in the previous year and of these, 26 were due to cancer of the lung or bronchus. Twelve occurred in patients between the ages of 35 and 65. In contrast to this distressing figure, cancer of the uterus caused only two deaths.

Deaths from Ischaemic Heart Disease ("coronaries") again reached a new high level, with a total of 90, 52 being male and 38 female and of these 33 were of working age, 4 men and 2 women dying before the age of 45. Research which has continued during the year, has brought further evidence of the association between cigarette smoking and heart disease, particularly in the younger age group.

#### Notifiable Disease

From the epidemiological point of view, 1970 was an exceptionally quiet year. A table showing details of notifications will be found on page 9. It is clear that the campaign for Measles Vaccination has completely altered the established pattern of this disease, which previously had always shown a high biennial rise; in epidemic years the total measles notifications in England and Wales had frequently exceeded three-quarters of a million, with an average of a mere 25,000 or so in the intermediate years. During 1968, following the start of immunisation, the number of cases in Crawley was only 40, while in 1969 this figure dropped further to 19. In 1970 it rose again, but only to 163 - a very different figure from that of 1961, when the total was 2,110.

Only five cases of Whooping Cough were notified and eight of Scarlet Fever. I am glad to say that the town remained clear of Sonne Dysentery during 1970; it was as usual necessary to investigate small school outbreaks of gastro-intestinal symptoms, but all of these were finally shown to be non-specific infections. No cases of Typhoid or of Paratyphoid Fever were reported, in spite of the large number of people travelling to the Mediterranean or North African areas for their holidays, only too often having omitted to seek protection first.

The only case of Food Poisoning notified was that of an elderly lady who was taken ill on arrival to stay with a friend in the town. She was admitted to Foredown Hospital, where a salmonella was isolated - but its typing proved impossible.

The single case of Malaria occurred in an immigrant from the Indian Sub-Continent who had recently been on holiday there but was taken ill shortly after his return to Crawley. The Notice to Travellers on Health Protection, issued by the Department of Health and Social Security, strongly advises all those going to tropical and sub-tropical areas to check as to possible malaria risk, with the Embassy or Mission concerned, or alternatively to enquire from the

Department of Health and Social Security at Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1. It is essential that anyone visiting or passing through malarial areas should take their anti-malarial drugs regularly and continue these after their return, for the prescribed period.

#### Mobile Chest X-ray Service

I am glad to say that an efficient Miniature Chest Radiography Service continues to operate in the town, designed to serve the needs of family doctors. It is not intended to replace or in any way compete with the facilities provided by local Chest Clinics or hospital Radiography Departments. The aim is to provide a service which will improve the diagnostic resources of general practitioners without overloading hospitals and chest clinics.

A Unit visits Crawley and is set up in the Car Park adjoining the Electricity Showrooms in The Broadway each Tuesday afternoon from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. and again each Thursday from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

During the year 1969, the last for which figures are at present available, a total of 1,079 people were X-rayed under this scheme; 2 cases of significant pulmonary tuberculosis were revealed and 6 cases of Primary Lung Cancer, 4 of these being in men and 2 in women. In addition the Unit visited factories, schools etc., where special investigations were required and a total of 10,410 chest films were taken.

#### International Certificates of Vaccination

During the year the total number of International Certificates authenticated by the Department was 1,815, a slight drop on the previous year. In the latter half of the year we were advised by the Department of Health and Social Security that amended International Regulations would come into force as from the 1st January, 1971. It is now essential that the new forms should be used and the information must include the manufacturer and batch number of the vaccine.

#### Care of the Aged

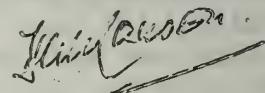
Each year since 1957, I have been able to report that it was again unnecessary to take action during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948. This is the section which deals with the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions. Unfortunately a further case occurred, when I was told late in the afternoon of Christmas Eve that an old woman of 85 years was living alone in highly unsatisfactory conditions following the sudden death of her

son on the morning of that day. During the next three days of the holiday period the old lady was visited daily by a doctor and was fortunate to have the support of kindly neighbours. However she stubbornly refused all offers of help by the doctors, district nurses and district health visitors and was adamant that on no account would she leave her home. It was quite evident that she was aged and infirm, living in insanitary conditions, and unable to devote to herself and not receiving from others, proper care and attention. I was able to make application to a magistrate, for an Order under Section 47 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, on the morning of December 28th and shortly afterwards the patient was removed by ambulance to a County Welfare Home.

Once again I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Steel, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to his staff for their help during the year and for their assistance in the compilation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

Staff of the Public Health Department

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.  
Medical Officer of Health; also M.O.H. to N.E.  
Combined Sanitary District of West Sussex and  
Departmental Medical Officer to the West Sussex  
County Council.

T. Steel, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and  
Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for  
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

D.E. Smith, M.R.S.A.S., M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of  
Scotland.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of  
Scotland for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.  
Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

L.P. Poole, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Senior District Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and  
Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for  
Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

A.F. Screeton, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education  
Board.

J.M. Coulous, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health Inspector

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education  
Board.

W.J. Heron, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector  
(to 10th April, 1970.)

Trainee Public Health Inspector - D. Chambers  
(from 26th October, 1970)

Secretary to M.O.H. - Miss M.A. Heydon

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1970

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	5,622
Estimated resident population, mid 1970		...	...	...	67,240
Approximate No. of Domestic Hereditaments as at 31st December, 1970	...	...	...	...	19,700
Rateable Value (31st December, 1970)		...	...	£4,339,846	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1970/71)	...	...	...	£17,652	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	987	489	498	) Birth Rate = 15.5
(Illegitimate)	58	30	28	) per 1,000 estimated resident population in mid-1970

Illegitimate Live Births = 6%

Still Births (Legitimate) 9 3 6 ) Rate per 1,000 total  
 Still Births (Illegitimate) 1 - 1 ) births = 9.0

England & Wales Birth Rate = 16.0

Death Rate = 11.7

Local adjusted Birth Rate = 12.2

Local adjusted Death Rate = 11.7

West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 14.5

Death Rate 10.3

During the year, 12 male and 6 female infants died before a year.  
(One was illegitimate)

### **Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-**

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births ..... 17.0

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ..... 17.0

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ..... 17.0

Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales .....

(Of the above 18 infant deat

(occurred in the first month)

Neonatal I.M.R. .... 10.0

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate ..... 10.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	2	-
2. Late effects of respiratory T.B.	-	1
3. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
4. Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	2	1
5. Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	3
6. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1
7. Malignant neoplasm, intestine	6	3
8. Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-
9. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	22	4
10. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-
13. Leukaemia	1	1
14. Other malignant neoplasms	16	21
15. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	2
16. Diabetes mellitus	3	1
17. Anaemias	1	1
18. Other diseases of blood, etc.	-	1
19. Other diseases of nervous system	2	1
20. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	3
21. Hypertensive disease	2	5
22. Ischaemic heart disease	52	38
23. Other forms of heart disease	9	18
24. Cerebrovascular disease	26	42
25. Other diseases of circulatory system	9	8
26. Influenza	2	-
27. Pneumonia	12	17
28. Bronchitis and emphysema	7	-
29. Asthma	1	1
30. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	-
31. Peptic ulcer	-	3
32. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1
33. Cirrhosis of liver	-	1
34. Other diseases of digestive system	3	-
35. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	1
36. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
37. Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	2
38. Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1	-
39. Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	-	1
40. Congenital anomalies	5	2
41. Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	5	3
42. Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	-
43. Motor vehicle accidents	6	2
44. All other accidents	4	4
45. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	1
46. All other external causes	1	-

TOTAL ALL CAUSES:

213

202

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1957-1970

Year	Est. Popu- lation	NO. OF BIRTHS						Birth Rate	Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate							
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total							
1957	39,040	534	517	1,051	9	14	23	27.5	172	4.4	15.8	902
1958	46,970	598	609	1,207	10	17	27	26.25	261	5.5	13.77	973
1959	50,710	644	619	1,263	11	11	22	25.34	255	5.03	16.34	1,030
1960	52,150	655	579	1,234	5	9	14	23.93	267	5.12	20.03	981
1961	53,860	644	599	1,243	15	19	34	23.71	285	5.3	18.80	992
1962	55,360	583	595	1,178	19	11	30	21.82	298	5.38	15.73	910
1963	56,790	627	603	1,230	17	21	38	22.32	345	6.07	18.93	923
1964	59,000	588	594	1,182	24	26	50	20.88	301	5.10	15.42	931
1965	60,290	569	516	1,085	21	27	48	18.79	313	5.19	9.71	820
1966	61,290	514	508	1,022	31	29	60	17.65	355	5.79	12.94	727
1967	62,200	459	463	922	37	35	72	15.98	336	5.4	12.07	658
1968	63,310	445	444	889	39	24	63	15.03	389	6.1	13.66	563
1969	64,520	468	473	941	27	37	64	15.6	414	6.4	19.0	591
1970	67,240	489	498	987	30	28	58	15.5	416	6.2	17.0	629

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Situated between the Forest Ridge and the Weald in pleasant country, Crawley was for long a market town and shopping centre for the surrounding rural districts. Its recorded history dates back to Norman times. In the middle of the eighteenth century the London to Brighton Road, passing through the town, was one of the most frequented highways in Britain and the George Inn became a famous coaching house.

In 1947 it was decided that Crawley, with the surrounding area, should be expanded into one of the eight New Towns which it was planned to build in a ring approximately 25-30 miles from the centre of London. Crawley can claim the distinction of being the first of these to reach the stage of completion. Whereas the designated area of the town housed only 9,500 people in 1947, the present population is over 67,000. Thus many people, mainly from the metropolis, have moved to new surroundings where they enjoy a high standard of living and have established a settled community. Covering 6,000 acres, the town is approximately 3½ miles across and is surrounded by a green belt with ready access to the countryside. The Crawley Development Corporation was responsible for the planning and building of the town, but the administration of the area is in the hands of the local authorities - the West Sussex County Council and the Crawley Urban District Council.

The town was planned to have nine residential areas, with populations varying from 4,600 to 8,250, a Town Centre and an Industrial Area, the last being situated to the north of the town on the London side, adjoining the main road and railway. Each residential area is largely self-contained, having a Primary School, shops which provide for daily needs, a Church and a Public House. This arrangement cuts to a minimum the distance which children are obliged to walk to school in their early years. A tenth Neighbourhood is now virtually completed, 2,072 dwellings being in occupation. Considerable work has already been carried out (e.g. road construction and site preparation) on the eleventh Neighbourhood, namely Broadfield. Some dwellings are under construction by the District Council, while the West Sussex County Council is building a school. As Education Authority the West Sussex County Council has provided Primary and Secondary Schools, and a flourishing College of Further Education serves a wide area.

The first permanent Community Centre was built adjoining West Green Primary School, but since 1963 Community and Youth Centres have been provided in all developed Neighbourhoods.

The number of occupied dwellings which were erected by the Crawley Development Corporation and the New Towns Commission (Crawley Executive) totalled 12,433, including both houses and flats, at the end of the year.

There is a wide variation in the size and type of accommodation provided, with over 285 types of dwelling, and the average density is about 11-12 to the acre. At the end of 1970 the Crawley Urban District Council had 2,048 properties in occupation.

The vast majority of the residents work in Crawley, either in factories or in the town's services. Ninety factories are at present in production. Unemployment remains at a very low level. The total number at work in the town at the end of the year was 44,778 (27,334 males and 17,444 females).

The policy adopted by the Crawley Development Corporation was to provide a limited number of shops in the Neighbourhood Centres, 136 in all, a larger number being in the more distant areas. The Town Centre has become a shopping area of regional importance, having over 153 new shops trading. This figure includes department stores, banks, gas and electricity showrooms etc.

An important step forward in recent years has been the continuing development of the Sports Centre, on a 12-acre site in Haslett's Avenue, where the championship-size pool was opened in 1964. The Sports Arena and adjoining all-weather practice area, provided with flood-lighting, fills a real need, for it must be remembered that 40% of the town's population is under 20 years of age. Difficulties with regard to the Sports Hall, referred to in last year's report, have now been overcome and a contract has been awarded for its construction at a cost in excess of £600,000. Apart from the Hall itself, there will be Sauna Baths, two Indoor Bowling Rinks, Squash Courts, Restaurant and Bar etc.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following cases were notified during 1970. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified the previous year:-

Measles .....	163	(19)
Scarlet Fever .....	8	(25)
Whooping Cough .....	5	(0)
Sonne Dysentery .....	0	(6)
Acute Meningitis .....	2	(2)
Infective Jaundice .....	6	(10)
Typhoid Fever .....	0	(2)
Food Poisoning .....	1	(5)
Malaria .....	1	(0)

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the register during the year - 17

Pulmonary Males	10	Non-Pulmonary	2
Pulmonary Females	5	Non-Pulmonary Females	0

Total number on register - 118

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T.McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

Statistics for year ended 31st December, 1970

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-6		
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN</u>	-	705	310	27	4	-	1046
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS</u>	-	4	3	5	11	4	27
	-	-	1	1	1144	29	1175
<u>TETANUS</u>	-	1	-	-	1	3	5
	-	-	-	-	1	192	193
<u>POLIOMYELITIS</u>	-	702	309	29	20	21	1081
	-	-	-	-	1125	324	1449
<u>MEASLES</u>	-	514	790	504	181	98	2089
<u>RUBELLA</u>	-	-	-	-	-	4	4

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONPERSONS AGED UNDER 16

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-vaccinated during period	
	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
0-3 months	1	
3-6 months	6	
6-9 months	3	
9-12 months	6	
1 year	700	
Total under 2 years	716	
2-4 years	98	699
5-15 years	31	2103
TOTAL (persons)	845	2802

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. T. Steel

During 1970, much national publicity was again directed towards the subject of environmental pollution. Some of this publicity was of an over-sensational nature, forecasting Mankind's early disappearance from Earth unless our way of life is immediately altered. Such over-emphasis is more likely to induce complacency than to ensure the introduction of corrective measures.

The first report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution presents an admirably balanced appreciation of the present situation, and stresses the need for an objective approach and for realistic advice as to how the greatest overall benefit can be obtained from limited resources.

Much has already been done in this country to safeguard and to improve our environment, and further improvement in certain areas can still be attained by diligent application of existing Public Health, Planning and other legislation. This legislation itself can also be continually improved to make it more and more effective, and more easily applied.

Whilst pollution is nothing new, it is generally changing in character. Bacteria, insects, parasites etc. - the conveyors of disease in the past - are now under quite good control, but pollution is re-appearing in chemical form as a result of technological advances and increased usage. Noise is an over-increasing form of pollution occasioned by the "advance" of civilisation.

Changes in the nature and extent of pollution will require changes in methods of control and of administration. International agreements will be required in respect of several aspects.

Success will not be assured without the backing of correctly and adequately informed public opinion, for it will be necessary to divert considerable resources to counteract the hitherto unacknowledged ill-effects of higher material standards. It may even be necessary to forgo, at least on occasions, the use of such things as motor-cars.

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TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES ..... 6059

#### WATER SUPPLY

The results of routine chemical and bacteriological examinations indicated the maintenance of satisfactory standards.

Forty-four samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and twelve for chemical analysis. All were satisfactory.

Thirty-six complaints were received regarding discoloured water following disturbance of deposits in the mains. The majority of these complaints were received in July and August when the high demand coincided with the Water Board's introduction of Calgon treatment.

However, from then on the situation rapidly improved and only three isolated complaints were received during the remainder of the year.

No. of dwellinghouses supplied with mains water direct to the house	Estimated population
20,241	67,240

New houses connected to main supply ..... 580

Number of houses with private supply ..... 2

Bacteriological samples taken from private supplies ... -

#### SWIMMING POOLS

The quality of the water in the Council's pool remained generally good throughout the year and became even better following the introduction of Akdolit as a filter medium in place of sand.

This new filter medium has the advantage of automatically balancing the pH, which is of vital importance in the maintenance of pleasant conditions.

Periodic checks were also made at the school pools (of which there are now eleven) and at one pool on the Industrial Estate. Conditions were found satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 and 1961

Number of notices served under the Public Health Acts:-

Formal .....	1
Informal .....	31
Number of notices complied with:-	
Formal .....	1
Informal .....	14

COMPLAINTS (re Public Health and Housing matters)

Number of complaints received .....	76
Inspections .....	76
Re-inspections .....	101

MOVEABLE DWELLINGSPublic Health Act, 1936Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Inspections .....	9
Number of notices served .....	-
Number of moveable dwellings previously licensed under Public Health Act .....	-
Number of site licences issued under Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act .....	-

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Total number of visits .....	206
Rooms disinfected .....	3
Number of personal specimens .....	290

INSECT PESTS

Number of visits in connection with fleas, ants etc. .....	175
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Most of these visits were made for the purpose of advising householders on the eradication of animal fleas, ants and carpet beetles.

Wasps

The Department continued to give advice on the destruction of nests, and considerable use was made of the service offering spraying equipment and insecticide at a small charge.

Occupiers who do not wish to undertake the treatment themselves are referred to a private operator.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Present arrangements for sewage disposal are quite adequate.

There remain only 36 houses with cesspool or other independent means of drainage, and the construction of new sewers with new development will still further reduce this figure in the coming years.

At present, cesspools are emptied by the Council as frequently as necessary, on request from occupiers.

Number of visits in connection with drainage .....	188
Houses connected to main drainage..	1
Other premises connected to main drainage .....	-
Houses provided with flushing cisterns	-
Privies converted to E.Cs. ....	-
E.Cs. converted to W.Cs. ....	-
Drains repaired .....	8

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number of premises registered (bone boiling and fat extracting)..	1
Number of inspections .....	14

Satisfactory conditions were maintained at these premises and, during the year, considerable improvements to the lay-out and the treatment equipment were effected.

Difficulties are experienced when animal wastes are in an advanced state of decomposition when received, as happens occasionally during warm weather. It is extremely difficult to prevent all nuisance under these circumstances. Fortunately, these premises are fairly isolated.

NUISANCES FROM INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

No new major nuisances occurred during the year.

I regret to report, however, that there was no lessening of the overall nuisance from noise, fumes and smell from the foundry established in Stephenson Way. Many discussions were held with the factory management and a scheme which should greatly alleviate the nuisance has been prepared. It is hoped that implementation will not be delayed.

NOISE ABATEMENT

No. of complaints .....	19
No. of visits .....	141

The complaints, in the main, concerned nuisance to residents caused by night working in factories and commercial premises (such as bakeries), and the night deliveries of ballast to a ready-mix concrete company.

Some complaints were a repetition of those previously dealt with and resulted from thoughtlessness of night staff about the avoidance of unnecessary noise and the neglect of preventive measures. Simple precautions such as the closing of doors and windows are apt to be neglected during periods of warm weather, and nuisance is worsened by the fact that residents themselves have more windows open during such periods.

Formal action was taken in respect of noise from a bakery, a Prohibition Notice under the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969, being served on the occupiers. This related in part to such unnecessary noise and singing and shouting and the banging of equipment during the early hours of the morning. No further action was found necessary during the rest of the year.

The ideal remedy lies in securing adequate distance between sources of noise and residential areas, especially where suppressive measures are likely to be expensive, or easily rendered ineffective by forgetfulness or lack of consideration. Certain noises, such as those caused by vehicle movements or outdoor working, can rarely be fully controlled other than by distance.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Architect and Planning Officer in order to minimise foreseeable nuisances from industrial and commercial development.

Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers

No. of premises .....	21
No. of inspections .....	4

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949Rodent Control

Number of notifications received....	380
Number of infested premises found as a result of survey .....	12

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 (Continued)Rodent Control (Continued)

During the whole of the year treatments required for rats and mice in domestic premises were carried out by H. & J. Ashtons Co., of Brighton. The service was entirely satisfactory.

The occupiers of many industrial and commercial premises now have contracts with one of the several companies operating in the area. Those occupiers not having contracts were referred to those companies when treatment was found necessary.

It again seems necessary to emphasise that rats will not stay where they cannot get food, and the most effective remedy is to prevent them obtaining any. Almost all infestations of rats in Crawley are found to result from lack of protection of waste food-stuffs - often because of damage to refuse bins or inadequate lids or covers - and from uncontrolled feeding of birds. All householders, as well as occupiers of other types of premises, can help to prevent infestations by keeping all waste food properly protected.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Food Hygiene

The general standard of food premises has remained good and most defects have been of a minor nature.

There was an increase in the number of complaints concerning foodstuffs (102 against 83 for 1969), 22 of which concerned mouldy or stale food (20 in 1969).

There were five complaints concerning foreign matter in bottles of milk and two concerning dirty milk bottles. Most of the remainder of the complaints referred to "foreign" matter (bolts, screws, etc.) in various foodstuffs.

Although the increase in complaints concerning mouldy or stale food is only slight, it is of interest in view of the national publicity given to this topic. Obviously much remains to be done to safeguard the public in this respect, but, on the other hand, the publicity afforded the subject may have led to greater readiness to complain to this Department.

Much has been said for and against open date-stamping of all perishable foodstuffs, but it would be a long time before a workable system could be introduced - even if this is ever found practicable. I consider it more essential that retailers be enabled to know

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Continued)Food Hygiene (Continued)

precisely how old are the goods in their shops and that they be adequately informed as to the shelf-life of particular goods under the retailers' own storage conditions. This is not always possible where there is undisclosed coding by manufacturers or while there is no standard system of coding.

Such measures would be much more easily and cheaply introduced than date-stamping, and would help the retailer to accept his final responsibility for the condition of the food he sells - a point which is not always clearly understood.

Legal proceedings were taken regarding two mouldy loaves of bread, and a foreign object in a bottle of milk.

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For the third successive year all students of the catering course at Crawley College were enrolled for the examination course of the R.I.P.H.H. An evening class, consisting mainly of School Meals Staff, was also arranged.

53 of 56 entrants for this examination were successful.

Thanks are again due to the College Principal, Dr. Siklos, and the Head of the Food and Fashion Department, Mrs. Piggott, for their continued interest in these courses.

Several talks were given to women's organisations and in schools.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing plants in the district.

EGG PASTEURISATION PLANTS

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

FOOD PREMISESFood Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Number of inspections .....	596
Number of notices served .....	61
Number of notices complied with .....	31

FOOD PREMISES (Continued)Premises registered under Section 16

## For sale of ice-cream:-

Grocers and Provisions shops .....	30
Confectioners .....	26
Bakers' shops .....	8
Greengrocers .....	6
Fishmongers .....	3
Ice-cream Depot/Store .....	2
Butchers .....	1
Wine Company .....	6
Public Houses .....	1
Garage premises (vending machine/ forecourt) .....	1

For the manufacture of sausages, preserved  
foods etc:-

Butchers .....	22
Grocers .....	3
Confectioners .....	-
Fishmongers .....	10
Bakers' shops .....	7

Total ..... 126

## Number of Food premises in the district

Grocers and provision shops .....	57
Confectioners .....	28
Greengrocers .....	30
Butchers .....	28
Bakehouses .....	3
Bakery Depots .....	2
Bakers' Shops .....	15
Fishmongers .....	15
Cafes and Restaurants .....	31
Licensed premises/off licences .....	40
School/Nursery canteens .....	37
Factory Canteens .....	54
Offices & Shops canteens .....	14
Old Peoples Homes/Nursing Homes .....	6
Guest Houses .....	8
Clubs etc. .....	16

Total ..... 384

FOOD PREMISES (Continued)

Number of premises fitted with wash hand basins (Regulation 16) .....	384
Number of premises which are required to install sinks (Regulation 19) .....	350
Number of such premises fitted with sinks .....	350

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations,  
1966.

Number of inspections .....	12
Number of notices served .....	-
Number of notices complied with .....	-

TABLE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

Article	Number examined			Number adulterated or otherwise irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Drugs	-	39	39	-	-	-
Bread/Flour	-	7	7	-	-	-
Butter and Margarine	-	4	4	-	-	-
Cordials etc.	-	14	14	-	-	-
Cream & Cream Products	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream & Ice Cream Powder	2	3	5	-	-	-
Milk & Milk Products	1	22	23	-	1	1
Sausages	-	8	8	-	3	3
Shandy/Beer/Spirits	1	2	3	-	-	-
Cheese/Cheese Spread	-	10	10	-	2	2
Meat & Meat Products	-	10	10	-	2	2
Sugar Confectionery	-	16	16	-	2	2
Tea	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish-tinned	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beverages	-	3	3	-	-	-
Infant Food	-	3	3	-	1	1
Preserved	-	6	6	-	1	1
Coffee & Instant Coffee	-	7	7	-	-	-
Instant Mashed Potato	-	3	3	-	1	1
Soup	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other Foods	-	56	56	-	6	6
TOTAL	4	217	221	-	19	19

Food SamplesIrregularities - Food and Drug Sampling

All irregularities were of a comparatively minor nature and were dealt with informally.

MILKMilk and Dairies Regulations, 1959/63

Number of dairies registered (distributing depots) .....	2
Number of registered purveyors of milk .....	48

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963Dealers' Licences

Pasteurised .....	47
Sterilised .....	18
Untreated .....	1
Ultra Heat Treated .....	9

Number of notices served under the regulations .....	-
Number of notices complied with .....	-

Milk Samples

Bacteriological examination of milk:

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
U.H.T.	5	5	-
Untreated	1	1	-
Pasteurised	40	37	3
Sterilised	6	6	-
Cream	8	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>

Milk Samples (Continued)

Biological examination of milk:

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined (including cream) | - 6 |
| (ii) Number of positive samples found                        | - 0 |

Methylene Blue Test of Cream

Four samples of cream which were submitted for examination failed the Methylene Blue Test. However, this test has not been officially accepted for cream.

ICE CREAM

No. of samples	Prov. Grade I	Prov. Grade II	Prov. Grade III	Prov. Grade IV
15	6	6	1	2

The samples placed in Grades III and IV were of ice-cream supplied in restaurants. After corrective measures had been taken, further samples were found satisfactory.

UNFIT FOOD (other than meat at slaughterhouse)

The following articles of food (excluding meat at the slaughterhouse) were examined during the year and certified as unfit for human consumption.

817 tins, jars and packets of various foods  
 238 lbs. of meat  
 21 stone of fish  
 5 cwt butter

In addition, 4,081 items and 1,380 lbs. of frozen food were dealt with following refrigeration breakdowns.

709 lbs. of various foods (infested by mite) were collected from a school canteen.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat and fish are released, where appropriate, for by-product usage; otherwise the condemned food is buried on the Council's refuse tip.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

153 horses were killed in the one licensed slaughterhouse during 1970.

Number of visits .....	102
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KNACKERS' YARD

Number of premises licensed .....	1
Number of inspections .....	12

The standards maintained at the knackers' yard have remained satisfactory, both as regard general sanitation and as regards the care of animals taken in.

HOUSING

Continuing efforts were made to encourage the improvement of older houses, and 18 applications were approved.

Attention was again given to houses in multiple occupation, and one new direction was given under Section 19 of the 1961 Act, bringing the total in force at the end of the year up to 64.

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

Total number of visits for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts .....	125
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Housing Act, 19571. Clearance Areas - Houses demolished in the period

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation .....	-
(b) Housing included by reason of bad arrangements etc.	-
(c) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 .....	-

Not in Clearance Areas

(a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) .....	1
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2. Houses closed in the period

(a) Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) .....	4
(b) Under Secs. 17(3) and 26 .....	-
(c) Parts of building closed under Sec. 18 .....	-

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)3. Unfit houses in temporary use

(a) Retained for temporary accommodation	-
(1) Under Sec. 48 .....	-
(2) Under Sec. 17(2) .....	-
(3) Under Sec. 46 .....	-
(b) Licensed for temporary occupation under Secs. 34 and 53 .....	-

4. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

(a) Formal notices served under Sec. 90 .....	-
(b) Formal notices complied with .....	-

5. Overcrowding - Part IV, Housing Act, 1957

(a) 1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	2
2. Number of families dwelling therein .....	5
3. Number of persons dwelling therein .....	26
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year .....	-
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	-
(d) Number of formal notices to abate overcrowding .....	-
(e) Number of formal notices complied with .....	-
(f) Number of informal notices to abate over- crowding .....	2
(g) Number of informal notices complied with ....	1

6. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were  
remedied

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts .....

11

## (a) After formal action under Public Health Act:

1. By owners .....	-
2. By local authority in default of owners ....	-

(b) After formal action under Sec. 9 and 16,  
Housing Act, 1957:-

1. By owners .....	-
2. By local authority in default of owners ...	-

## (c) Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957 .....

## Housing (Continued)

## Housing Act, 1961 (Part II)

No. of inspections (Sec. 15 and 16) ..... 20  
No. of directions given (Sec. 19) ..... 1

## Housing Act, 1969

Number of Improvement Grants ..... 6  
Number of Standard Grants ..... 12

## Housing Act, 1969 (Part III)

## 1. Section 45 - Qualification Certificates

## 2. Section 46 - Certificates of Provisional Approval

(a) Applications Received ..... 4  
(b) Applications Granted ..... 4  
(c) Applications Refused ..... -

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Number of Form G received .....  
Number of Undertakings accepted .....  
Number of Certificates issued .....  
Number of Certificates cancelled .....  
Number of Undertakings complied with .....

SECTION 60, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - Means of Escape from Fire  
in the case of Certain High Buildings

Number of inspections .....	21
Number of notices served:-	
Formal .....	1
Informal .....	7
Number of notices complied with:-	
Formal .....	-
Informal .....	1

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 & 1968Smoke Control Orders

After the set-back to the programme in 1969, the Council were able to obtain assurances for supplies of solid smokeless fuel in respect of an Order for the Three Bridges neighbourhood. This Order was subsequently confirmed and will come into operation on the 1st October, 1971.

This now leaves only the Pound Hill neighbourhood to be dealt with. It is hoped to have the programme completed by October, 1972.

Industrial Plant

Very few problems were experienced with industrial plant and adequate chimney heights were obtained where necessary without dispute.

Complaints were received of unpleasant smells from an incinerator at a factory on the Industrial Estate but adjoining dwellings in Northgate. The incinerator was fired with a combination of coke and waste material. After consultation, the occupiers agreed to discontinue the burning of the waste material and now have plans to install gas-fired boilers.

Bonfires

Numerous complaints were again received regarding nuisance caused by garden bonfires. No formal action was taken, but this is a continuing problem, largely occasioned by pure thoughtlessness for each other on the part of neighbours.

Advice was given on the minimising of nuisance where burning was found unavoidable.

It has been noted that an increasing number of residents now take their garden refuse to the disposal point at the Council's Depot.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total No. of premises registered at end of year .....	593
No. of employees in registered premises -	

Male:	2987
Female:	3843
	<hr/>
	6830
	<hr/>

No. of visits .....	456
No. of premises receiving a general inspection during the year .....	411
No. of accidents reported .....	23

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (Continued)

Details of inspections and action taken under this Act are the subject of a separate return to the Ministry, a copy of which is available for inspection by any interested persons.

Only a few infringements were noted and these were all of a minor nature.

Twenty-three accidents were reported during the year, none of which can be attributed to structural defects or to insufficiently guarded machinery, and most were of a comparatively minor nature - bruises, cuts and strains etc.

Where the standard of lighting was found to be below that recommended in the I.E.S. Code, little difficulty was experienced in persuading occupiers to improve lighting up to this standard.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## (1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	210	45	15	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	42	12	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>

FACTORIES ACT, 1951 (Continued)

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were institu- ted (6)	
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drain- age of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	9	-	-	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	11	9	-	-	-	

Outwork - Sections 133 and 134

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.133 (1)(c)(2) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel (making)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	27	-	-	-	-	-
Costume Jewellery	190	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Mantles	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

HOME SAFETYHeating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952Consumer Protection Act, 1961

A general watch has been kept on the heating appliances being sold in the district. All appliances seen bore reference to the appropriate British Standard and it was not considered necessary to test any appliance.

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962

All oil heaters seen to be on sale in the district were noted to be bearing the appropriate British Standard Certification mark.

Local Home Safety Committee

This wholly voluntary organisation is sponsored by the Council and relies on a financial grant from the Council for its support. My Deputy and I continue to encourage the theme of Home Safety and obtain the co-operation of local organisations as the need arises.

The investigation of a number of complaints was carried out, particular reference being made to a further case of dissimilar liquids, one potable and one not, being sold to the public in almost identical bottles, which could readily be mistaken for lemonade; and that of a plastic baby rattle containing small plastic pellets, which, after little use, disgorged these pellets to the possible detriment of a curious child. The local firm selling these toys was happy to remove them from sale and further enquiry revealed that the wholesalers had been absorbed by another company and this line was not now stocked.

Both these matters were also raised with R.O.S.P.A.'s Area Home Safety Committee for any possible further action at a higher level.

A combined Home, Road and Water Safety Exhibition was held in the Civic Hall and again we were fortunate in having the support of local schools in arranging visits to the Exhibition.

Although every effort is made to spread the word throughout the Town, and talks are given in schools and to Women's Organisations, and information and help is given whenever requested, I feel that I must again make the point that continual propaganda is necessary and that this could be much more effectively undertaken by a Safety Officer or Health Education Officer as a distinct part of their duties, rather than by relying on the voluntary services of individuals.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Number of Licences issued .....	90
Number of inspections .....	547
Number of disused installations made safe .....	5

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Total inspection for all purposes ..... 175

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises licensed .....	5
Number of inspections .....	19

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No. of applications for licences received.....	1
No. of licences issued .....	1
No. of visits .....	3

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

No. of applications for licences received .....	-
No. of licences issued .....	-
No. of visits .....	-

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ATTENDED

D.E. SMITH Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	Civil Defence Course for Public Health Inspectors, Civil Defence School, Easingwold, Yorks.
J.M. COULTOUS ) A.F. SCREETON ) District Inspectors	Weekend Seminar, Canterbury. The Association of Public Health Inspectors
L.P. POOLE Senior District Inspector	Course in Noise Control, Institute of Sound and Vibration Research, University of Southampton.
J.M. COULTOUS District Inspector	Petroleum Technology Course, Surrey University. Association for Petroleum Acts Administration.
J.M. COULTOUS District Inspector	Course for Diploma in Air Pollution Control (Royal Society of Health) South East London Technical College, London, S.E.26. September, 1970 - June, 1971).
A.F. SCREETON District Inspector	Course for Diploma in Air Pollution Control (Royal Society of Health) South East London Technical College, London, S.E.26. September, 1969 - June, 1970) (Passed Qualifying Examination)
D. CHAMBERS Student Public Health Inspector	Public Health Inspection Course for Diploma Examination of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board (3 year sandwich course - commenced October, 1970)

The scope of the Public Health Inspectors' duties is continually widening and technical advancements have been particularly rapid in recent years. Constant post-qualification study is essential and the Council's ready appreciation of this point is welcomed.



APPENDIX AGENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA1. Laboratory Facilities

Routine bacteriological work is carried out at the Brighton Public Health Laboratory. Routine samples of water, milk and ice-cream are submitted, together with many other types of specimens. Arrangements have been made for the despatch to the laboratory by the Public Health Department of any specimens which general practitioners may wish to send for examination.

We are indebted to Dr. J.E. Jameson, the Director of the Laboratory, for his assistance and advice on many occasions.

2. Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is administered by the County Council. Nine ambulance vehicles were in use, and the staff increased to sixteen. During 1970 the Crawley ambulances covered 120,282 miles and conveyed 16,936 patients.

3. Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease

The majority of cases of infectious disease in need of hospital treatment are normally admitted to Foredown I.D.H. at Hove, although the number sent in during 1970 was small. I must express my appreciation of the helpful co-operation of the Medical Superintendent.

We are advised that any cases of Smallpox occurring in the District should be sent to the River Hospital (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

4. Clinics and Treatment CentresA. By Local Health Authority

The following is an account of the Services provided in the area by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In Crawley the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Child Health Clinics are held as follows:-

Health Clinic, Exchange Road, Crawley. Sessions are held each Tuesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Langley Green Clinic. Sessions are held each Wednesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Jubilee Hall, Three Bridges. Sessions are held twice weekly (Monday and Thursday) from 2 p.m. A doctor is in attendance on the first, third and fifth Mondays and also on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

Bishop Bell Clinic, Tilgate. Sessions are held on Mondays and Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Monday, and also on the first, third and fifth Friday in the month.

Southgate Community Hut. Sessions are held each Thursday from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the third Thursday in the month.

Gossops Green Clinic (at Gossops Green School). Sessions are held weekly on Wednesdays from 10 a.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Family Planning Clinic. Family Planning Clinics are held at:-

Health Clinic, Exchange Road, Crawley, at 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Mondays and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Fridays, and for Oral Contraception only on Thursdays from 6.45 p.m. Youth advisory sessions at 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays. Bishop Bell Clinic, Tilgate, on Mondays, 9.45 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.

#### Relaxation Classes

Health Clinic, Exchange Road. Classes are held weekly on Mondays at 2 p.m.

(c) School Health Service. Regular inspections of children are carried out at all schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Two Dental Surgeons operate in Crawley. Regular sessions are held at the Crawley Health Clinic and Langley Green Clinic and a mobile dental unit operates at some schools.

Child Guidance and Speech Clinics continue to be held in County Buildings, but Eye, Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Clinics are no longer held there as these have now been absorbed by Crawley Hospital.

Sessions for immunisation are held at the Crawley Health Clinic, and at the Clinics in Three Bridges, Tilgate, Gossops Green, Southgate and Langley Green.

(d) Home Help Services. The County Council provides a directly-administered Home Help Service. All enquiries should be addressed to the Area Home Help Organiser, 32-40, North Street, Horsham.

B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services. A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services. Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Crawley Chest Clinic. Patients who are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician are seen at the Clinic in Crawley Hospital, where sessions are held on Wednesdays mornings.

(iv) Venereal Diseases. Patients may attend the Clinic at the Redhill General Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Redhill General Hospital

Men - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Royal Sussex County Hospital

Men - Mondays 2 - 3 p.m. and 4 - 7 p.m.  
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.  
Thursdays 2 - 5 p.m.

Women - Tuesdays 4 - 7 p.m.  
Thursdays 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Men and Women - Fridays 11 a.m. to 12 noon (by appointment only)

Sessions for women are also held at the Croydon General Hospital on Mondays 2 - 6.30 p.m., Wednesdays 10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and Thursdays 4.30 - 6.30 p.m.



## APPENDIX B

### WATER EXAMINATION

I am indebted to the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board, for information regarding the examination of water at source. All examinations are carried out by Mr. F. Sweeting, Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist to the Board. The following comments are made:-

1. (a) The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity.
- (b) No incidents of contamination were detected.
- (c) Fluoride readings are generally in the order of 0.1 ppm.F.
2. (a) A total of 4,247 bacteriological and 1,636 chemical samples were examined in the period under review.
- (b) The characteristics of the water are such as not to give rise to plumbo-solvent action and no lead has been detected.

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Regular sampling of the town's water supply is also carried out by your Health Department. Samples for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, while the chemical samples are sent to an independent Analyst. All have proved satisfactory with regard to purity but unfortunately the local water supply is lacking in one highly desirable constituent, namely fluoride. On average, the many chemical analyses carried out during the year show the level to be less than 1/10th of the recognised optimum. In January 1971 the Department of Health and Social Security asked Medical Officers of Health to refer in their Annual Reports to any action taken by their Councils on the fluoridation of water supplies and this is a proposal which has always been supported by the Crawley U.D.C. It is tragic that the County Council, on whose agenda the matter has appeared five times since 1962, takes a much less enlightened view and disregards the overwhelming evidence of the value, and complete safety, of this measure - in spite of the strong recommendation in favour of fluoridation made by their own Health Committee. As a result, the dental health of the children of West Sussex must continue to suffer.





